

462  
*Burgh of*



*Greenock*

# ANNUAL REPORT

on the  
HEALTH OF THE BURGH

---

FOR THE YEAR 1967

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BY

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health*



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## HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

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### *Medical Officer of Health*

GORDON S. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

### *Depute Medical Officer of Health*

WILLIAM THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

### *Assistant Medical Officers of Health*

\*MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

\*MARY M. COCHRAN, M.B., Ch.B., (Half Time)

\*JEAN M. D. LAWRIE, M.B., B.S. (Part Time)

\*SIDNEY JENKINSON, LMSSA (Part Time)

\*OLIVIA M. WELSH, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., BAO., (Part Time)

\*Part time on School Health Service

### *Epidemic Officer and Port Health Inspector*

ROBERT FORREST

### *Superintendent Nursing Officer*

MARGARET J. FERRIER, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

### *Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer*

HELEN D. HAMILTON, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.,

### *Health Visitors*

MARY McFARLANE

Mrs McNEIL

HELEN C. W. EAGLESHAM

Mrs I. C. HUGHES

MARGARET McGHEE

MARGARET ROBERTSON

Mrs A. F. MURDOCH

ANNIE McLOONE

Mrs M. SMITH

Mrs McKAY

JESSIE M. STRUTHERS

MARION G. K. THOMSON

### *Infectious Diseases Nurse—ISABEL CRUMLISH \**

\* Half-time as Mental Deficiency Visitor.

In addition, 2 nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time health visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Miss M. McArthur and Mrs I. G. Waddell.

### *Corporation Midwives*

MARY THOMSON

MARGARET STEELE

AMELIA McLEOD

Mrs AGNES ANDERSON

MARY BLAIKIE

JULIA S. BOYLE

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time midwives under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Mrs Agnes Gordon and Miss A. Lothian.

*Administrative Assistant:—*ARCHIBALD McAUSLAND

## PERSONNEL—Continued

### *Office Staff*

MARY A. CORMACK  
MURIEL A. NELSON  
MARGARET HUNTER  
ELIZABETH ANGUS  
SHEILA KING

CATHERINE JEFFREY  
ANNE R. PHILP  
HILDA C. TONNER  
JEAN PUDDICK  
ISABELLA NICHOLS  
ANN MATHESON

### *Domestic Help Supervisor*

Mrs M. WARD

### *Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds*

Mrs B. WEBSTER      Mrs M. McGUIRE      Mrs N. ARMOUR      Mrs A. McLEAN

### *Caretaker, Health & Welfare Department*

GEORGE PETTICREW

\* Also Removals Officer, part-time

### *Disinfecting Officer and Driver*

EDWARD B. SIMPSON

## CHIROPODY CLINIC

MARY POLLOCK Senior Chiropodist  
GRETA McMILLAN, Chiropodist  
ELIZABETH F. MOLLOY, Attendant

## OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Supervisor  
ALLAN CAMERON, Assistant Supervisor

## SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION

### *School Medical Officers*

From the afore-mentioned Medical Staff the services equivalent to 1½ Medical Officers are engaged on School Health Section.

### *School Nurses*

ELIZABETH L. CRICHTON  
Mrs JOAN TELFER

JEAN McKENDRICK  
ELLEN McKERRELL

### *Office and Clinic Staff*

MARGARET McKINNON

JANET BURNS

MARJORY McFADYEN

## WELFARE SECTION

### *Welfare Officer*

THOMAS SUTHERLAND

### *Assistant Welfare and Mental Health Officers*

Mrs K. SCOTT  
PETER DUNN

Miss M. A. CURRIE  
WILLIAM McINTOSH

A. CAMPBELL SNODDY  
WILLIAM COPLAND

### *Handcraft Instructor*

MARGARET WEBSTER

### *Matrons Elderly Persons' Homes*

AGNES SPENCER—Belleaire Home  
CHRISTINA JUSTICE—Hillend House

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

	Page
Bacteriological Examination ... ..	14
Care of Mothers and Young Children ... ..	16
Care of premature Babies ... ..	21
Cerebral Palsy ... ..	30
Cervical Cytology ... ..	31
Child Welfare ... ..	16
Chiropody ... ..	31
Domestic Helps ... ..	25
Domiciliary Midwifery ... ..	20
Epilepsy ... ..	30
Factories Acts, 1961 ... ..	49
Food Supply ... ..	45
Health Visiting ... ..	18
Home Nursing ... ..	19
Health Education ... ..	31
Housing ... ..	47
Illegitimate Births ... ..	21
Infectious Disease ... ..	12
Infant Mortality ... ..	22
Marie Curie Memorial Foundation Day and Night Nursing Service	20
Meat Inspection ... ..	48
Mental Health ... ..	38
Meteorology ... ..	48
Offensive Trades ... ..	46
Port Health Administration ... ..	44
Prevention of Break-up of Families ... ..	24
Prevention of Accidents in the Home ... ..	31
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care ... ..	26
School Health Service ... ..	41

# TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

---

Smoking and Cancer of the Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Statistical Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Scabies and Vermin Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Town Planning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Vaccination and Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Welfare Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Welfare Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

---

## APPENDIX TABLES

(I)—Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
(II)—Cause of Death (Corrected for Transfers)—									
Registrar General, 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(III)—Population and Principal Rates per 1,000, 1881-1967	...								54
(IV)—Monthly Incidence of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...						55
(V)—Cases removed to Gateside Hospital during the year	...								56
(VI)—Infectious Disease Rates, 1900-1967	...	...	...	...					57



To the SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, the  
PROVOST, MAGISTRATES and COUNCILLORS of the BURGH of  
GREENOCK

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Burgh for the year 1967.

The incidence of infectious disease was average with no serious outbreaks. As part of the drive against tuberculosis, a Mass Radiography Campaign was held in Greenock during May/June when 11,899 persons over 16 years were x-rayed.

The cervical cytology service commenced during January and whilst initially response was good, the numbers, despite continued publicity, fell off towards the end of the year. No positive smear has so far come to light.

The infant mortality rate is the lowest ever recorded in Greenock and is well below the Scottish average even though the birth rate is above the national figure.

Normally our premises are remarkably free from acts of vandalism and one feels they enjoy a degree of respect, but I must mention the frequent attacks made on the new Craigieknowes Clinic and Toddlers' Playground. This building is seldom free from the scar of boarded-up windows and doors.

I wish to record my thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued loyal service. I am also grateful for the co-operation of other officials, and to the members of the Health and Welfare and other Committees of the Corporation for their continued interest in the work of this Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. CARRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1967

Population as estimated at middle of 1967	...	...	...	71,876
Acreage of Burgh	...	...	...	4,159
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	17.28
Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	...	...	...	19.1
Illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births	...	...	...	5.8
Marriage rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	8.2
Death-rate—all causes, per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	11.5
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	0.10
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	0.10
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases	...	...	...	0.01
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	18
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	9
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	14
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	0.01

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise given.

## VITAL STATISTICS 1967

**POPULATION**—The estimate of the population by the Registrar General at the middle of 1967 was 71,876 which is the figure used in this report unless otherwise stated.

This estimate is a decrease of 512 to that of 1966.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in 1967 is 545. The average for the past ten years is 719.

Table III second column gives a picture of the steady decline of the estimated population of Greenock over the years despite a high birth rate and average death rate.

**BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE**—The number of live births after correction for transfers was 1,370 (689 males, 681 females). The rate is 19.1 per thousand. This is lower than that of 20.2 in 1966 and the lowest since 1952. The average for the last five years is 21.9.

The birth rate for Scotland as a whole was 18.6.

Tables I and III give more details on this subject.

The illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births is 5.8 compared with a total Scottish rate of 6.9.

**INFANT MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS**—The number of deaths of children under one year was 25 (19 males, 6 females). the quinquennial average is 43.

The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths within the first year of life) is 18 per thousand live births and is the lowest ever recorded in Greenock. The figure for Scotland as a whole is 21.

The neo-natal death rate (i.e. deaths within the first four weeks of life) is 9 compared with 18 in 1966 and a quinquennial average of 18. The general rate for Scotland is 13.8 and is the lowest recorded.

Stillbirths numbered 19 giving a rate of 14 per thousand total births as compared with a quinquennial average of 20. The rate for Scotland is 15.8 and is the lowest ever recorded in Scotland.

**DEATHS AND DEATH RATE**—The total number of deaths in the Burgh in 1967 after correction for transfers was 825 (453 males, 372 females). The death rate is 11.5 compared with 12.5 in 1966 and a quinquennial average of 12.4.

The average age at death (excluding infants) is 68 as against 70 which is the average for the last five years.

**CAUSES OF DEATH**—The following were the chief causes of death during 1967:—

Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	295 = 36% of total deaths
Malignant Diseases ... ..	164 = 20% of total deaths
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	154 = 19% of total deaths
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	86 = 10% of total deaths
Violence ... ..	36 = 4% of total deaths

**Diseases of the Circulatory System**—Of the number of deaths from this cause 275 were from diseases of the heart with a death rate of 3.82. The quinquennial average is 4.25.

For the classification of heart disease see Table II.

Malignant deaths — 164 deaths (89 males, 75 females), were attributed to cancer in its various forms. This is one more than in 1966. The death rate is 2.28. The quinquennial average is 2.25.

Respiratory Cancer accounted for 50 deaths (40 males, 10 females) recorded in age groups as under:—

Age Group	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & Over
Males	- - 1	-	7	12	11	7	2
Females	- -	2	3	1	2	1	1

The following table shows the deaths due to respiratory cancer during the past five years:—

Year				Males	Females	Total
1963	-	-	-	30	5	35
1964	-	-	-	37	8	45
1965	-	-	-	42	8	50
1966	-	-	-	47	8	55
1967	-	-	-	40	10	50

**Diseases of the Nervous System**—The deaths classified in this group totalled 154 of which 144 were due to cerebral incidents. The death rate from the latter cause was 2.00 compared with the quinquennial average of 1.73.

**Diseases of Respiratory System**—Excluding tuberculosis these diseases caused 86 deaths with a death rate of 1.20. The average number of deaths in this group over the last five years has been 84 with a rate of 1.13.

Bronchitis was responsible for 55 of the respiratory deaths (40 males, 15 females) of which number 33 were over the age of 65 years. The death rate was 0.77 which is more than the quinquennial average of 0.60.

Pneumonia accounted for 28 deaths (15 males, 13 females) with a death rate of 0.39. This is less than the quinquennial average of 0.44. Five of the pneumonia deaths were in children between one month and one year old and 14 were in persons over 65 years.

**Deaths from Violence**—These numbered 36 of which 6 were motor vehicle accidents, 17 (6 males, 11 females) due to accidents in the home and 13 due to other forms of violence.

Of the accidents in the home 2 occurred to children under one year and 11 to persons over 65 years.

The quinquennial averages of deaths from violence are 5 from suicide, 7 from motor vehicle accidents, 20 home accidents, and 14 others.

**Tuberculosis**—During the year the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 7 which gives a death rate of 0.10. The rate for Scotland was 0.04.

There were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1967.

The total tubercular death rate for Greenock is therefore 0.10 as against 0.07 for Renfrew County and 0.05 for Scotland.

**Principal Epidemic Diseases**—(Influenza, measles, meningococcal infection, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, and typhoid). One death occurred in this group from influenza. The death rate is 0.01 which is less than the quinquennial average of 0.04.

**Diseases of the Digestive System**—Deaths referable to this system numbered 30 of which 8 were due to intestinal obstruction and hernia and 9 to gastric and duodenal ulcers.

**Genito Urinary System**—Deaths from diseases in this group totalled 6 of which 2 were due to nephritis and nephrosis, 1 to enlargement of the prostate and 3 to infections of the kidneys.

**Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth**—One death occurred in this group.

The following table gives the maternal death rate per thousand total births for the period 1945 — 1967:—

Period	Maternal Death-rate
1945—1949	1.32
1950—1954	1.36
1955—1959	0.72
1960—1964	0.69
1965	0.00
1966	0.00
1967	0.01

**Congenital Malformations**—There were 4 deaths from this cause of which 3 occurred in children under 1 year of age.

**Diseases of Newborn and Early Infancy**—These deaths numbered 13 of which 7 were of the group due to birth injuries, asphyxia and atelectasis and 6 were of the group peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified. The quinquennial average of deaths in this group is 23.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the Section "Care of Mothers and Young Children".



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1967 there were 1,580 cases of infectious diseases ascertained by this department. This figure does not include tuberculosis, venereal disease or scabies. The total is 466 more than in 1966, but less than the quinquennial average of 2,013.

Tabulated information regarding infectious diseases may be found in Tables IV, V and VI at the end of the report.

### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

**Anthrax**—One case of cutaneous anthrax occurred in Greenock in 1967. This affected a young man employed by a local firm of charcoal manufacturers. The lesion appeared above the left scapula and was doubtless due to that part of his employment concerned with the carrying of sacks of bonemeal on his shoulder. Although frequent visits are paid to the factory for the immunisation against anthrax of their employees, this man was a recent employee and had not been immunised. The success of immunisation is already quite apparent.

A paper on anthrax was submitted to the Scottish Home and Health Department and published in the October, 1967, Health Bulletin issued by the Chief Medical Officer.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever**—Two cases occurred in 1967, one of which was a child under one year.

**Dysentery**—81 cases of dysentery were recorded as against 50 in 1966 and a quinquennial average of 80.

**Food Poisoning**—Only 9 sporadic cases were confirmed during 1967. The organisms responsible were *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium* and *S. panama*.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum**—No case of this disease was confirmed during the year. There have been only 3 cases in the previous five years.

**Pneumonia**—60 cases of notifiable pneumonia were ascertained in 1967, all of which were acute primary cases. This number is well below the quinquennial average of 119.

**Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia**—No case of puerperal fever was notified, but 5 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. The quinquennial averages are 6 and 17 respectively.

**Scarlet Fever**—88 cases were ascertained in 1967 against a quinquennial rate of 45. The incidence rate is 1.22 per thousand which is the highest since 1959.

**Typhoid and Paratyphoid**—One case of typhoid fever occurred. The patient was a member of the crew of an Admiralty Auxiliary vessel and had been eating shellfish of unknown origin some three weeks before sickness occurred.

**Whooping Cough**—184 cases were notified this year as against 53 cases in 1966 and a quinquennial average of 130. The greatest incidence was in the month of May.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Medical practitioners, parents, schoolmasters and others intimated the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not ordinarily notifiable and these are discussed below. The figures are inevitably incomplete but they provide a reasonably good index of the incidence in the Burgh.

**Chickenpox**—494 cases were notified in 1967 with the greatest incidence in the months of June and December. In 1966 the total number of cases was 177 and the quinquennial average is 472.

**Measles**—There were 240 cases of measles ascertained during the year as against 541 in 1966. The months of peak incidence were January and February.

**German Measles**—34 cases were recorded as against 14 in 1966.

**Mumps**—341 cases were notified in 1967. The quinquennial average is 277.

**Pneumonia** (not otherwise notifiable)—36 cases of this type were recorded as against 36 in 1966 and a quinquennial average of 38.

**Venereal Diseases**—The number of new cases who attended local clinics was as follows:—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Urethritis		Other Venereal Conditions		Non-Venereal Conditions	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Resident in the Burgh									
—	1	6	3	6	—	14		64	6
Cases attending from Ships;									
2	—	41	—	3	—	10	—	123	—

## SCABIES AND VERMIN INFESTATION

During the year there were 717 total attendances made by 251 persons for treatment of verminous conditions at the local authority clinics. Of these 34 men, 55 women and 156 children suffered from scabies. Six others were treated for lice infestation. Some comparative figures of scabies cases treated in the past years are:—

					Men	Women	Children	Total
1951	-	-	-	-	6	2	9	17
1956	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	20
1961	-	-	-	-	37	43	136	216
1962	-	-	-	-	42	46	143	231
1963	-	-	-	-	60	74	193	327
1964	-	-	-	-	72	97	221	390
1965	-	-	-	-	47	67	196	310
1966	-	-	-	-	50	67	185	302
1967	-	-	-	-	34	55	156	245

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological reports on specimens from the following sources and examined by the Bacteriological Service of the Western Regional Hospital Board have been intimated to this department:—

Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	...	31
Ravenscraig Hospital,	...	...	...	1
Larkfield Hospital	...	...	...	4
Greenock Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	11
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	8
Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	504
				<hr/>
				559
				<hr/>



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### SMALLPOX

Parents of newborn infants are informed by letter and by the Health Visitor in their area, of the advisability of having their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. Facilities for vaccination are readily available either at the surgery of the family doctor, or at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics. In all, 1,066 vaccinations were performed in 1967 viz:—

				P.H.D.	G.P's.	Total
Primary	-	-	-	283	287	570
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	5	491	496

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Since 1959, protection against the above three diseases has been effected in the main by the use of a triple vaccine—the three injections being given at approximately the 3rd, 4th and 5th month of life, and a fourth, a booster dose, at about the sixteenth to eighteenth month of life. Immunity to diphtheria and tetanus is further boosted on school entry at the age of five years and again at the age of nine years. During the year 1967 there were no cases of diphtheria or tetanus within the Burgh, 184 cases of whooping cough were notified.

Number of children immunised:—

			P.H.D.	G.P's.	Total
Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster	-		538	—	538
Triple Vaccine	...	...	963	173	1,136
Triple Vaccine Booster	...	...	249	51	300

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Protection against Poliomyelitis continued to be effected by the use of the Sabin oral vaccine. A primary course of vaccination consists of three doses of oral vaccine administered at monthly intervals. This is usually carried out at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics commencing at the age of about 3 months. Booster doses of vaccine are given at the appropriate times.

In the course of the year 1,309 received their first dose of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, 1,055 their second, 1,606 their third and 524 received their fourth dose.

For the ninth year in succession no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred within the Burgh.

### TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. vaccination against this disease was introduced to the Burgh early in 1950 and is now a well established feature of the campaign against tuberculosis. Initially B.C.G. vaccination was only offered, where appropriate, to contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. Early in 1952 the scheme was extended and B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children of school leaving age, showing a mantoux negative reaction. Towards the end of 1954 the scheme was further extended to include children under the age of one year. The subject is discussed in greater detail in the chapter headed "Prevention of Illness — Care and After Care."

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The ante-natal clinics situated in the various areas of the Burgh again provided a service to expectant mothers attending the local authority and hospital clinic sessions. In addition to routine medical ante-natal supervision, all expectant and nursing mothers attending these clinics were advised to attend their own dentist for inspection and treatment if necessary. Instruction in Mothercraft and Relaxation Exercises is given to expectant mothers attending these clinics. Films and filmstrips on relevant subjects such as feeding baby, bathing baby, normal development, etc., were shown throughout the year.

A maternity outfit and supply of disinfectant were issued free of charge to each expectant mother one month before domiciliary confinement. The majority of post-natal examinations carried out during the year took place at the hospital clinic sessions as those mothers confined at home generally attended their own doctor for post-natal examination.

### Ante-natal Clinics

Number of Local Authority clinic premises			
operating at the end of the year	...	...	5
Total number of women who attended	...		1,410
Total number of attendances	...	...	8,927

### Maternal Mortality

The number of deaths resulting from pregnancy			
or confinement	...	...	1
Maternal death-rate	...	...	0.01

## CHILD WELFARE

The Corporation's Child Welfare Clinics have been in full operation during 1967. Their function has been the prevention of illness and the early detection of defects in infants and young children.

Advice regarding feeding problems and infant care in general was given to the mothers attending the clinics. Minor ailments only were treated in the clinics; any defect of a more serious nature was referred to the family doctor and on occasion to a hospital consultant for further investigation and treatment. B.C.G. vaccination, Smallpox vaccination, immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus and Poliomyelitis vaccination, were also provided at the Child Welfare Clinics.

### Mental Deficiency — Screening for Phenylketonuria

The Health Visitors continued the practice of routine testing for Phenylketones in the urine of all infants born within the Burgh. Two tests on the urine are carried out in each case at an interval of four weeks. No abnormal cases have been detected to date.

## At Risk Register

This register is kept up to-date from information received from hospitals, general practitioners and our own medical and nursing staff.

## Child Welfare Clinics

Number of clinics provided by the Local Authority  
at the end of the year ... .. 5

Number of children who attended clinics during  
the year and were:—

(a) born in 1967	...	...	...	...	936
(b) born in 1962/66	...	...	...	...	553

Total number of attendances during the year by  
children:—

(a) born in 1967	...	...	...	...	4,564
(b) born in 1962/66	...	...	...	...	4,943

## Diagnostic Clinics for Special Defects in Pre-School Children

These Special Clinics which assist in the early detection of mental and physical handicaps in pre-school children and offer advice and support to the parents of the children affected, have continued successfully.

The number of attendances and the classification of cases examined are given below:—

Attendances		Males	Females	Total
Number of first visits	... ..	28	17	45
Number of return visits	... ..	48	45	93
		—	—	—
		76	62	138
		—	—	—

## Diagnostic Classification

A. Amentia	... ..	...	...	...	—
B. Behaviour disorders	...	...	...	...	138
C. Special senses disorders (i) Visual			...	...	—
(ii) Auditory			...	...	—

## Toddlers' Playgrounds

The four toddlers' playgrounds continued to provide two three-hour sessions per day from Monday to Friday of each week, the only qualification for admission being age, but when the demand is heavy preference is given to specially deserving cases. These playgrounds have proved to be very popular with Greenock mothers. Free milk as provided in schools, is supplied morning and afternoon, but no other

food is given. Average attendance per session at these playgrounds during the year 1967 was as follows:—

(a) Sinclair Street Playground	...	...	25
(b) Hillend Playground	...	...	28
(c) Lynedoch Street Playground	...	...	29
(d) Burns Road Playground	...	...	31

### Convalescent Home Provision

There is no provision of this nature by the Local Authority but use was made as in previous years of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes at Dunoon. The Corporation gave a donation of 18 guineas for which in return they received 3 subscribers' lines entitling the recipients to two weeks' stay at the home.

## HEALTH VISITING

During 1967, an average of fourteen Health Visitors were employed, two by Greenock Nursing Association and twelve by the Corporation. The Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer gave two-thirds of her time to Health Visiting. Two of these Health Visitors spent one-half of their time on mental health follow-up work.

Relaxation and Mothercraft classes were carried out at the Greenock Royal Infirmary with physiotherapist and hospital midwives. Ultra Violet Light Clinics were undertaken at the Elizabeth Martin Clinic and Cervical Cytology sessions were carried out at three of the clinics.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer and one Health Visitor attended a Refresher Course in Edinburgh.

Talks were given to various guilds and organisations on their work by the Health Visitors.

The Health Visitors together with the remainder of the department took part in the general training of student nurses from Greenock Royal Infirmary.

Car allowances became available to certain of the Health Visiting staff who owned their cars and this has proved to be of considerable assistance in the outlying areas of the town.

Group Visited	Number Visited	Total Visits
(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers	4	7
(b) Children born in 1967	1,451	14,039
(c) Children born in 1966	1,910	10,575
(d) Children born in 1962-65	5,257	15,170
(e) Tuberculosis cases	264	636
(f) Accidents in the Home	438	539
(g) Senior Citizens	1	1
(h) Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis	4	6
(i) Other Cases:—		
Mental Health Care and After Care	111	1,021
Other Hospital Care and After Care	3	3
Problem Families	8	136
Housing	3	3
Special Survey	48	48
	<b>9,502</b>	<b>42,184</b>

Number of Infants at age 6 months found to be:—

(a) Breast Fed	...	15
(b) Partially Breast Fed	...	18
(c) Artificially Fed	...	634

## HOME NURSING

During 1967 ten nurses were employed in the Home Nursing Service, of these, two were State Enrolled nurses who gave very good service. One nurse undertook the District Nursing Training Course and sits the examination for Queen's Nurse Certificate shortly.

Four cars were in constant use in the outlying areas of the Burgh.

The following tables give the record of patients and visits in 1967:—

Number of new patients nursed in 1967	...	...	...	607
Number of patients carried forward from 1966	...	...	...	239
Total number of patients attended	...	...	...	846
Number of visits paid	...	...	...	28,515

Included in above figures:—

Number of patients over 65 years nursed	...	...	...	556
Number of visits to patients over 65 years	...	...	...	20,330
Number of Tuberculosis Patients nursed	...	...	...	26
Number of visits to Tuberculosis patients	...	...	...	1,387

Nature of New Cases nursed:—

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	496
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Articles of Equipment on Loan during 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	800

Visits for the purpose of administering injections were as follows:—

Insulin	...	...	3,099	Synkavite	...	35
Penicillin	...	...	129	Acth	...	445
Anahaemin	...	...	32	Durabolin	...	74
Imferon	...	...	261	H.H. Extracts	...	38
Jectofer	...	...	389	Primolut	...	10
Cytamen	...	...	2,301	Pitressin	...	54
Mersalyl	...	...	73	Maxolon (Prednisolone)	...	13
Streptomycin	...	...	401	Neo-Medron	...	1
Chrystamycin	...	...	104	Sparine	...	4
Viomycin	...	...	101	Note:—		
Ceporin	...	...	111	Morphine	...	Nil
Capreomycin	...	...	142	Largactil	...	Nil



## MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

Under this scheme, 5 seriously ill patients suffering from malignant disease were attended by nurses and nursing assistants employed for this purpose. The service was much appreciated by patients and relatives.

## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

An average of eight midwives were employed during 1967, six directly by the Corporation and two by the Greenock District Nursing Association. The Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and four midwives attended Refresher Courses during the year in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The number of domiciliary births fell rapidly during the year. Pupil midwives continued to attend at the Public Health Department for part of their training and the midwives take part in the three weeks Public Health section of the General Nurse training programme.

The total number of domiciliary births in Greenock during 1967 was 178 which included 1 stillbirth.

The following are some relevant figures of the work carried out under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme:—

Number of Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	2,259
Number of Post-natal visits (routine)	...	...	...	...	2,410

The following is a table of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Number of Domiciliary confinements attended by Midwife under National Health Service arrangements				No. of Hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the domiciliary midwife.	No. of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwife.
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total	Doctor in attendance at birth		
—	178	178	11	—	173

### CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

All premature babies born in the district were removed to Rankin Memorial Hospital Premature Baby Unit.

### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births during the year 1967 was 80 (40 males, 40 females). This was 5 less than the number in 1966. The quinquennial average is 90. As in the past, assistance was given to unmarried expectant mothers by arranging for hospital confinement if the home conditions were not satisfactory.

### STILLBIRTHS

The number of stillbirths in Greenock (corrected for transfers) ...	19
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births ... ..	14
Stillbirth rate for Scotland per 1,000 total births ... ..	16

### CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Hazards of Birth	Causes pre-existing at birth	
	Foetal Abnormality	Maternal, Placental & Foetal Conditions
Breech Presentation ... 0	Anencephalus ... 3	A.P.H. ... 3 Toxaemia ... 1 Other causes ... 12
Total — 0	Total — 3	Total — 16

### INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age ... ..	25
Number of deaths of infants under one month old (neo-natal deaths)	13
Number of deaths of infants between one month and twelve months (post-natal deaths) ... ..	12

		Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Rate	Post Neo-natal Rate
Greenock	... ..	18	9	9
Scotland	... ..	21	14	7

The following table shows the Infant Mortality rate for Greenock and Scotland from 1944 to 1967 and as the Infant Mortality rate is composed of two groups (a) neo-natal deaths; and (b) post neo-natal deaths, the table has been extended to show comparative figures of these groups for Greenock and Scotland:—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Neo-natal Mortality Rate		Post neo-natal Mortality Rate	
	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland
1944	81	65	33	33	48	32
1945	74	56	34	28	40	28
1946	62	54	35	30	27	24
1947	64	56	32	28.5	32	27.5
1948	61	45	27	25	34	20
1949	52	41	26	23	26	18
1950	48	39	23	23	25	16
1951	36	37	22	22	14	15
1952	36	35	13	22	23	13
1953	34	31	26	19	8	12
1954	43	31	26	21	17	10
1955	37	30	22	20	15	10
1956	41	29	27	19	14	10
1957	33	29	20	20	13	9
1958	36	28	21	19	15	9
1959	35	28	24	19	11	9
1960	31	26	27	18	4	8
1961	27	26	22	18	5	8
1962	33	27	21	18	12	9
1963	24	26	16	17	8	9
1964	24	24	15	16.4	9	7.6
1965	24	23	18	16	6	7
1966	27	23	18	15	9	8
1967	18	21	9	14	9	7



## Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 month

Certified Cause of Death	TIME OF DEATH					Total
	Within 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	
Prematurity ....	11	1	—	—	—	12
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage ....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total Deaths ....	12	1	—	—	—	13

## Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 year old

Certified Cause of Death	Neo-Natal	Post Neo-Natal	Total
Prematurity ... ..	12	—	12
Inter-Cranial Haemorrhage	1	—	1
Foetal Deformity ... ..	—	3	3
Asphyxia ... ..	—	2	2
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	—	1	1
Respiratory Infections ...	—	6	6
Total ... ..	13	12	25

## PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

A monthly meeting takes place of the Problem Families Committee which was originally set up in 1953 under the auspices of the Problem Families Sub-Committee of the Corporation. This Committee is attended by Corporation Officials and by representatives of external organisations who are interested in the problem. A free interchange of information takes place at such meetings whereby mutual assistance is given by dealing with the problem presented by each case. The following are in attendance, or are represented at such meetings:—

Medical Officer of Health  
 Chief Sanitary Inspector  
 Property Manager  
 Superintendent Nursing Officer  
 Principal Probation Officer  
 Officer of the R.S.S.P.C.C.  
 Children's Officer  
 Welfare Officer  
 Area Manager, Ministry of Social Security  
 Manager, Ministry of Labour and National Service  
 Clerk to the Education Committee  
 Burgh Organiser of the W.R.V.S.  
 Chief Constable

Since the meetings commenced fourteen years ago, 66 problem families have come under review and in 55 cases improvement has been achieved. Inevitably certain families are capable of achieving little improvement in their social circumstances despite all manner of encouragement and help, this is particularly true of those families characterised by low mental endowment. In such cases, efforts are concentrated upon general supervision with such assistance, advice and encouragement as may be necessary.

## WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued satisfactorily during the year. There were six fixed centres as follows:—Health and Welfare Department Office, Wellpark Clinic, Craigieknowes Clinic, Hillend Clinic, Rankin Park Clinic and Elizabeth Martin Clinic. The W.R.V.S. organisation also distributed Welfare Foods from a van in the Gibbshill district and from their headquarters at Seafield House.

The quantities supplied during 1966 and 1967 were as follows:—

Foods	1966	1967
National Dried Milk	25,411 tins	20,696 tins
Orange Juice	20,111 bottles	19,125 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	2,467 bottles	2,073 bottles
Vitamins A and D	915 packets	690 packets

## DOMESTIC HELPS

The public demand for this useful service is being maintained as the figures given below will testify. Such helps are provided in the event of a domiciliary confinement, or of illness.

	No. of Helps		Type of Case		Total
	WholeTime	Part Time	Confinements	Illness	
1952	—	10	32	58	90
1953	—	5	25	26	51
1954	—	8	34	42	76
1955	—	10	20	55	75
1956	—	11	35	56	91
1957	—	11	30	60	90
1958	—	11	26	62	88
1959	—	15	41	84	125
1960	—	14	29	70	99
1961	—	14	33	91	124
1962	—	14	24	110	134
1963	10	32	36	157	193
1964	11	51	38	225	263
1965	9	71	24	278	302
1966	3	83	21	291	312
1967	4	90	10	275	285

The 275 "illness" cases in 1967 included 239 elderly and infirm persons for whom domestic help was provided.

In 1967 the time worked by Domestic Helps was 102,500 hours, an average of 359 hours per patient.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

### TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1967, the Health and Welfare Department continued its efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to aid those who suffer from this disease.

The number of new cases notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 20 of whom 10 were males and 10 females.

The peak incidence occurred in males over 55 years of age. In females the peak incidence was between 15 and 24 years.

**TABLE A**—Figures for confirmed new cases for the period 1955-1967:—

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1955	106	20
1956	87	10
1957	71	15
1958	107	10
1959	60	10
1960	45	5
1961	35	11
1962	46	7
1963	40	7
1964	27	4
1965	31	10
1966	35	6
1967	20	6

**Table B.**

The number of cases confirmed during 1967 classified by age groups and site of disease:—

Form	Sex	AGE GROUPS									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory ....	M.	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	1	10
	F.	—	—	1	4	2	1	1	1	—	10
Total Respiratory ....		—	—	1	5	2	3	3	5	1	20
Abdominal ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Meningeal ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miliary Tuberculosis ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Superficial Glands ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ge nito-Urinary Organs	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Respiratory Total		—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	6

**Table C.**

Classification by age and sex of total number of verified cases of tuberculosis known to have their homes within the Burgh:—

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory ....	M.	—	2	5	27	32	52	56	55	43	272
	F.	—	1	14	23	50	64	37	12	9	210
Non-Respiratory ....	M.	—	—	—	5	5	10	6	3	—	29
	F.	—	1	—	3	8	9	5	4	7	37

**TABLE D**

Classification of cases resident within the Burgh who received institutional treatment during the year:—

	In hospital on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in hospital	In hospital on Dec. 31st
Under 15 years—					
M.	—	—	—	—	—
F.	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years—					
M.	4	5	6	1	2
F.	8	8	12	—	4
45 years and over—					
M.	5	18	13	3	7
F.	1	7	5	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>

### Mass Radiography

A Mass Radiography Campaign was organised during May and June 1967 and offered to all over 16 years of age. The purpose of such a campaign is two-fold, (i) to find those who have the disease as early as possible so that treatment has a greater chance of success, and, (ii) by finding those who have the disease to so reduce the pool of infection that the incidence of the disease be lessened. Tuberculosis today is generally acquired from other infected human beings and not from animals or animal products. During the period the units were in operation 11,889 persons were X-rayed (5,620 female and 6,269 male). All but 1,357 were resident in Greenock and 31% were x-rayed for the first time. Of the 280 cases (23.55 per thousand) of pulmonary tuberculosis examined, 136 (11.43 per thousand) were aware of this condition, 129 (10.85 per thousand) had inactive and 15 (1.26 per thousand) had probably active lesions. With the exception of one male and one female, all 15 cases with probably active lesions occurred in the age groups over 34 years. This type of lesion was more frequent in those resident outwith (2.2 per thousand) than in those resident within (1.14 per thousand) the Burgh boundaries. Probably active lesions were most frequent in men 35-44 years of age and in women over 44 years of age.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

Infants — All parents in the Burgh are offered B.C.G. vaccination for their newly born children and this is carried out regularly at the Rankin Memorial Hospital where a member of the medical staff of this department carries out such vaccinations weekly. During 1967, 1,328 infants were vaccinated against tuberculosis at the hospital of which number 1,014 were babies whose mothers were normally resident within the Burgh. The remaining 314 babies vaccinated were born to mothers residing outwith the Burgh and in each case the Medical Officer of Health of their home area was notified. The parents of infants born at home are advised that B.C.G. vaccination is desirable and is available at the maternity and child welfare clinics. During the year, 275 babies were vaccinated in this way



Other Groups — B.C.G. is offered to "High Risk" groups in the population, i.e. nurses, medical students, and contacts of known cases. Particular attention is paid to school children in the age group 13-15 years, who are collectively known as "School Leavers".

In all cases, other than infants under the age of two months, B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by Mantoux testing and negative reactors are offered vaccination.

Full details are given in the following table:—

**TABLE E**

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated during 1967	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
(2) Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts ... ..	10	3	9	17	9	17
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	533	545	380	425	380	425
(b) Infant Scheme	—	—	—	—	835	768
(5) Others ... ..	12	8	3	3	3	3
(6) Totals ... ..	555	557	392	445	1227	1213

**Table F** — Percentage of school leavers mantoux positive. Greenock compared to the whole of Scotland (1956-1967):—

Year	Greenock	Scotland
1956	36.6%	28%
1957	31.4%	27%
1958	41.7%	26%
1959	39.1%	20%
1960	33.0%	19%
1961	25.6%	18%
1962	18.0%	18%
1963	18.7%	17%
1964	13.5%	16%
1965	19.5%	17%
1966	18.3%	17%
1967	25.3%	17%

Those children who showed a positive mantoux reaction were given a chest X-ray. The results of the X-ray of these children were as follows:—

No abnormality	...	...	...	...	241
A healed primary lesion	...	...	...	...	13
Lesions requiring further examination	...	...	...	...	11
Defaulters	...	...	...	...	8

### Contact Tracing

Whenever a new case of Tuberculosis is reported to the Medical Officer of Health, the home is subsequently visited by a Health Visitor and arrangements are made for the Mantoux testing as appropriate and chest X-ray of all other members of the family and also close family

contacts Negative reactors to the Tuberculin test are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Where a previously unsuspected case of Tuberculosis is discovered by this method of contact tracing, arrangements for treatment are made. Where it appears that the new case of open tuberculosis has been working in surroundings or circumstances which might carry a risk to other persons at the same place of work, the management concerned is contacted and arrangements are made for the X-ray examination of all who have been working in contact with the patient.

### **Social Services**

The various social services for persons suffering from tuberculosis were continued during 1967.

The Ministry of Social Security helped patients under certain circumstances. The Health and Welfare Department, in cases recommended by the Chest Physician, can provide assistance in the form of free milk and also the supply of bed and bedding in accordance with a graduated scale of charges. During 1967 no cases were supplied with beds and/or bedding, and an average of 3 patients per month were in receipt of free milk.

### **Re-housing**

Where a case of tuberculosis occurs in an overcrowded household, the Medical Officer of Health may recommend rehousing to a larger house. The purpose of such recommendation is to allow a tuberculous person to have a room to himself or herself whereby the risk of spread of the infection to persons who might otherwise have to sleep in close proximity to the case is reduced. In all, during the year, a total of 3 families were re-housed in this manner.

### **SMOKING AND HEALTH**

Evidence points to cigarette smoking as a contributory factor in the causation of not only lung cancer and bronchitis but also arterial thrombosis, all of which bring about much ill health and an earlier death than would otherwise be expected from the normal process of ageing. There is little doubt that the general health of heavy cigarette smokers would be greatly improved by a reduction in the numbers consumed or preferably by total abstinence.

### **EPILEPSY: CEREBRAL PALSY**

Arrangements for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the above conditions have continued as in previous years. Children under school age are referred by their own doctor to consultants or suitable clinics for treatment. School children are under regular observation by the school medical officers. On leaving school, appropriate information is made available to the local youth employment officer to assist in placing handicapped persons in suitable employment. Occupational therapy for the home-bound is provided by the Department's handcraft instructor.



## HEALTH EDUCATION

The Department continued throughout 1967 to instruct the public in the maintenance of good health and the prevention of disease. Advice is given as and when the occasion presents itself—by the Doctors in the Clinics and in the Schools; by the Health Visitors in the Homes and Clinics and by the Nurses in the Schools. Appropriate publicity material was displayed in the Department, its clinics and elsewhere.

The co-operation of the public was constantly sought in immunising procedures designed to increase their own and their children's resistance to the dangerous diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox.

### Prevention of Accidents in the Home

The Department maintains a continuous effort to keep the public reminded of the dangers existing in the home, especially to the aged and the very young. Posters and leaflets, supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents were prominently displayed in clinics, playgrounds and the Department itself, while a suitable selection was sent to general practitioners for display in their surgeries.

A Home Safety Section of the Greenock Accident Prevention Committee was formed in 1957, and at the same time a reporting procedure was inaugurated when general practitioners, local hospitals, the Fire Service, and the Police were requested to report the details of home accidents to this Department.

### Chiropody

The Chiropody Clinic operated by the Corporation for persons of pensionable age in the Burgh has been working to full capacity during 1967, treatment was provided for elderly people on 4,197 occasions by the staff of two full-time Chiropodists.

## CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

As foreshadowed in the Report for 1966, the cervical cytology service duly commenced in January, 1967. From that time to the end of the year 752 smears were examined; of these 696 were negative, 41 were suspicious and 15 unsatisfactory. Those women whose smears were suspicious or unsatisfactory were kept under review. No positive smear has so far come to light. In all cases the patient and the patient's general practitioner are informed of the results of the test.

This service could be of considerable benefit from a health point of view and it would be encouraging to see more women making use of the facilities offered.

## **WELFARE SERVICES**

### **ELDERLY CITIZENS**

#### **(1) Housing**

The Corporation have provided 216 small houses for elderly citizens—mainly in the lower flats of tenement blocks and by way of one-storey cottages designed for their special needs.

#### **(2) Residential Accommodation**

At the end of the year, some 200 elderly people were accommodated in local homes—The Little Sisters of the Poor; the Medical Aid Home; and the Corporation's Belleaire Home and Hillend House.

There is also the Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home with accommodation for about 60 retired seamen.

Three Greenock persons were also accommodated at Paisley Royal Infirmary Annexe and three at Ravenscraig Hospital Annexe, Irvine.

#### **(3) General Welfare of the Elderly**

During the year the Department's Welfare Officers made 4,297 general welfare visits to senior citizens, of 70 years of age and over, including 111 initial visits to those who had attained 70 years of age during the year and including 90 visits to aged persons admitted to the Royal Infirmary because of home accidents. The purpose of these latter visits is to ascertain if these elderly people are able to resume normal activity following return home from hospital and if not to arrange such services as they may require because of possible permanent incapacity.

Referrals to other agencies are made as necessary to meet special needs that may arise e.g., Home Help; Chiropody; Meals on Wheels; Luncheon Clubs; Voluntary Visitors; Coast and Country Outings, etc. The visitation service is greatly appreciated by the old people as it enables them to communicate special needs to someone accepted by them as a responsible confidant.

#### **(4) Registration and Inspection of Old People's Homes**

No new Voluntary Home was registered during the year and conditions in all Homes in the Burgh were found by inspection to be satisfactory.

#### **(5) Temporary Accommodation**

During 1967 there were the usual minor incidents of fire etc., and damage to houses and the Department gave those concerned every assistance required. In no case was it necessary to provide temporary accommodation as relatives and friends were able to meet this particular need as it arose.

#### **(6) Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Urgent Care**

In no case during 1967 was it necessary to take compulsory action in this regard.

## (7) Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital

It is the duty of the Health and Welfare Department to arrange for the protection of the property of persons unable to do so for themselves and who have no friends or relatives to do this for them. Such matters as collection of pension or other benefit, payment of rent and insurance, and storage of furniture are attended to as necessary.

## (8) Interments

During the year 14 persons were interred at the instance of the Department as no relatives or friends of the deceased persons were found either to make the necessary arrangements or with funds available to give instructions.

In most cases whole or part recovery of costs was possible.

These figures include arrangements on behalf of local hospitals when patients die without friends or relatives but with sufficient resources to meet costs.

## (9) General Welfare Services

During 1967 the number of general welfare cases dealt with by the Welfare Section of the Department approximated 1,850. The high incidence of unemployment in the Burgh continues to bring many people to the Department seeking assistance in dealing with difficulties and debts of various kinds. Other factors such as personal and family problems and accommodation needs were as constant as in previous years and the officers were called upon to carry out frequent visitations to many homes and at various hours in an attempt to relieve these difficulties. It may be recorded that the excellent liaison between the Department and various voluntary agencies in the town continues to make it possible to accord some measure of practical help to many of the people concerned—including gifts of used furniture and other effects kindly offered to the Department by various people.

## WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

### (10) Blind Persons

#### (a) Register

The following summary shows the total number of blind persons at the end of the year registered with the Corporation.

Age groups of all blind persons on Register:—

			Males	Females	Total
2 to 4 years	...	...	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	...	...	—	1	1
16 to 17 years	...	...	2	—	2
18 to 20 years	...	...	—	2	2
21 to 29 years	...	...	3	5	8
30 to 39 years	..	...	4	3	7
40 to 49 years	...	...	6	3	9
50 to 59 years	...	...	14	13	27
60 to 64 years	...	...	7	6	13
65 to 69 years	...	...	10	16	26
70 years and over	...	...	51	72	123
			97	121	218

Sixteen males and fourteen females were registered during the year.

It will be observed that those 70 years and over form 56% of the total.

The domiciliary services for blind persons continue to be provided by the Society for the Blind in Glasgow and the West of Scotland who supply a Home Visitor/Teacher (Braille, Moon and Handcrafts, etc.) for the Greenock and Port Glasgow areas.

### (b) Residence

The number of blind persons in various types of dwellings was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
In Private Dwellings ... ..	86	111	197
In homes providing care and attention ... ..	4	8	12
In Hospitals ... ..	5	1	6
In Lodging Houses ... ..	1	—	1
In Residential Schools ... ..	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	97	121	218
	—	—	—

### (c) Home Visitation and Teaching

During the year, a total of 454 visits were made to Greenock cases and figures under the heading of teaching are as follows:—

### (d) Braille and Moon-Readers and Tuition

	Males	Females	Total
No. of Greenock readers registered with Libraries for the Blind	12	6	18
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Braille Type ... ..	4	2	6
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Moon Type ... ..	1	1	2

### (e) Wireless and Talking Books

The Wireless for the Blind Fund was able to meet all demands. Repairs and re-issue of used sets assisted in maintaining the full supply. All registered blind persons are in receipt of a free licence.

There are 21 talking-book machines and tapes in use in Greenock and specially manufactured long playing records are obtainable from the National Library for the Blind in London. The talking-book machines are extremely suitable for elderly blind persons who have been in the habit of reading a great deal and who, by reason of age, being bedridden or housebound, find it difficult to learn Braille or Moon.

### (f) Holidays

Holiday accommodation for the blind is provided at appropriate Homes in Dunoon, Rothesay and Ayr, and 7 Greenock blind persons availed themselves of this facility during the season.



**(g) Handcraft Classes**

During the winter months classes were held in the Greenbank Centre with an average attendance of 9 blind persons who undertook various light handcrafts.

**(h) General Social Activities, Entertainments, Outings**

Greenbank was also used as a social centre for the blind when choral work and reading from popular books by sighted volunteers were practiced. The average attendance at these meetings was around 50. There was also a monthly concert and the annual outing to Millport for the Glasgow and District Blind was attended by upwards of 100 of the local blind.

**(i) Employment**

The employment, etc., position of all registered blind persons over the age of 16 years was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
In workshops for the blind	7	1	8
Employed in open industry	5	—	5
Home Workers ... ..	—	—	—
Undergoing training for sheltered employment ... ..	—	—	—
Undergoing training for open industry ... ..	—	—	—
Arrangements for training pending ... ..	—	—	—
In Royal Blind School, Edinburgh ... ..	—	—	—
Not capable of employment	22	3	25
Not available for employment (Housewives, retired persons, etc.) ... ..	63	116	179
Available for employment ...	—	—	—
	97	120	217

**(j) Sheltered Employment**

All blind persons capable of training and employment are entitled to register as disabled persons with the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry meets the cost of industrial rehabilitation and training, and this is normally carried out at Alwyn House, Ceres, and at either Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, or the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind. The Workshops in Glasgow, owned and managed by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the various local authorities in the West of Scotland, are approved by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose of providing sheltered employment for blind persons. Trainees there received allowances from the Ministry and serve an apprenticeship of five years; in respect of all trained workers, the Ministry of Labour pays

a per-capita grant to the Committee. 7 Greenock persons (6 males, 1 female) were employed in the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind and 1 male was employed in the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind at Inverness.

### **(k) Wages and Conditions**

The present Scheme of Wages and Conditions governing the training and employment of blind persons in Scottish Sheltered Workshops was drawn up by the Joint Industrial Advisory Committee for Scottish Institutions for the Blind.

### **(l) Employment in Open Industry**

Increasing emphasis is being placed upon the absorption of trained blind workers into open industry; during the past five years this has been carried out successfully locally in the following cases, the employees earning the normal wage rate for the job:—

	M.	F.	T.
Upholsterer ... ..	—	—	—
Telephone Operators ... ..	4	—	4
Fitter and Assembler ... ..	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	5	—	5
	—	—	—

### **(m) Education**

At the end of the year there were two Greenock young blind persons attending Blind Schools.

### **(11): Partially Sighted Persons**

Some partially sighted persons living in Greenock were also visited by the Home Teacher and most of them take part in the social activities of the blind.

### **(12) Deaf and Dumb Persons**

Welfare services to the deaf and hard of hearing are conducted under the auspices of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Deaf and Dumb but a local committee is responsible for the local Mission and has representation on the Board of Directors in Glasgow as has also Greenock Corporation.

The Rev. J. S. Lochrie of Glasgow is responsible for the spiritual welfare of the deaf in Greenock and Mr David Porter for the provision of welfare services in addition to his former responsibility as Mr Lochrie's assistant in Paisley and District. Mrs Miller continued her part-time work with the assistance of a team of specialist welfare officers for the deaf.

As deafness prevents participation in normal public worship the deaf require a special form of Church Service. Weekly Services are conducted in Greenbank Mission by Mr Porter through speech, finger spelling and signs. These Services are well attended and at Communion Services the little Church is often filled to capacity.

Home visitation was carried out to the 65 adults and to those children known to the Mission when family and personal problems were dealt with. Advice and assistance was given in a wide variety of difficulties by the Mission staff specially qualified to communicate with the deaf.

Interpretation was provided in hospitals, doctors' surgeries, lawyers' offices and on other occasions when it has been of the utmost importance that the deaf should be completely understood.

In the sphere of employment, the Mission Welfare Officer is able to assist the Ministry of Labour staff and to make direct approaches to employers on behalf of individuals who are deaf or who are both deaf and dumb. Despite the high level of unemployment in Greenock, only 2 deaf persons known to the Mission remained out of work.

Deafness tends to isolate its victims from their social activities and severely limits and distorts the personality unless the barriers of deafness are adequately broken down. Greenock Mission provides a Community Centre at Greenbank, Kelly Street, in which deafness is no handicap and where with the assistance of Welfare Officers the deaf are able to provide their own recreations, badminton, chess, draughts, table-tennis; also relaxed conversation and special events such as dances. In this atmosphere the strained isolation of deafness disappears and men and women suffering from this handicap return to life refreshed, renewed and satisfied.

### (13) Crippled and Other Classes of Handicapped Persons

Occupational Therapy and General Visitation:—

At the end of the year there were 82 persons with various types of physical handicap on this particular register.

The officer charged with the special duty of visiting these people and training them in various aspects of handcraft instruction made 1,349 visits in the course of the year and gave handcraft instruction to an average of 38 persons per month. The usual afternoon class was held each Thursday at Hillend Clinic where there was an average attendance of 14.

### (14) Aids to the Disabled

Various works of adaptation were carried out as shown hereunder:—

				Cost			Awaiting Provision
				£	s.	d.	
Ramps, 2	...	...	...	70	8	2	—
Handrails, 7	...	...	...	82	18	4	—
Power Points, 2	...	...	...	5	7	6	—
Pathways, 2	...	...	...	73	7	2	—
				<hr/>			
				£232	1	2	
				<hr/>			

## **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE**

### **Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care**

The important factors in this are the work of the maternity and child welfare staff of the Department in making early ascertainment of maladjustment in young children and in emphasising to parents the importance of good care and training of sub-normal children and where necessary, calling in the assistance of specialist services.

The Home Help Service also does much to alleviate distress resulting from mental deterioration, particularly among elderly persons.

### **Psychiatric Clinic**

Accommodation in the Wellpark Clinic is rented to the Renfrewshire Mental Hospitals Board and consultative sessions are held there by Dr. R. Haig Mitchell, Physician Superintendent, Ravenscraig Hospital and Dr. J. Moffat, Consultant Psychiatrist. This important aspect of preventive work reduces pressure on hospital accommodation by enabling many affected people to continue in community life and preventing former patients from having to return to hospital. There is close liaison between the Department and staff at Ravenscraig Hospital in regard to local health authority community services to the mentally ill and this partnership has proved to be most beneficial to those attending for treatment.

### **Mental Illness**

In regard to emergency and/or formal admissions, the services of this Department are only required if there is no relative of the patient available or willing to make the application. During 1967, 375 Greenock persons (139 males and 136 females) were admitted to Ravenscraig Hospital. 230 persons (112 males and 118 females) were discharged and 16 persons (10 males and 6 females) died.

#### **(a) Guardianship Cases**

Local Authority Medical Officers and Responsible Mental Health Officers have the responsibility to visit mentally ill patients under guardianship and of seeing that the regulations appertaining to them are carried out. Two patients are boarded-out in Arran and one within the Burgh. They were medically examined every three months and visited by the Mental Health Officer on two occasions during the year. Over the year, the Department's staff made 1,677 after-care visits to those under home guardianship or informal care.

#### **(b) Voluntary Work**

The "Monday Club" organised by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health in Seafield House has proved to be a welcome innovation and various types of indoor recreation are available to some 20 former patients of Ravenscraig Hospital.



## **Mental Deficiency**

### **(a) Institutional Care**

There were 77 mental defectives (47 males and 30 females) under care in institutions at the end of 1967. During the year 1 male and 1 female were admitted to this form of care.

### **(b) Guardianship**

Fourteen certified defectives (9 males and 5 females) were under local guardianship at the end of the year and 5 males and 3 females under guardianship outwith the Burgh. The Department's Mental Health Officers and Medical Officers made 777 visits to the 164 certified and uncertified defectives on the Register.

### **(c) Supervision**

The number of visits to each case varies according to need. Advice and practical help (directly or indirectly) is accorded as necessary and the visits are greatly appreciated by both patients and guardians.

This visitation and supervision is applied particularly to those between 16 and 30 years of age to ensure that every facility available to further their interests is made known to them and arranged as required.

8 children (6 males and 2 females) under 16 years of age were being visited at the end of the year.

Supervision in this field entails close co-operation with other bodies such as the Mental Welfare Commission in Edinburgh and at local level, the mentally handicapped division of Glenburn School and the Auchmead Junior Occupation Centre. These two educational establishments notify to the Health and Welfare Department and to the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health, the names and addresses of school leavers together with assessment of their capabilities and needs so that the Department's officers can advise or assist parents or guardians accordingly.

Seven new cases (4 males and 3 females) under school age were notified during the year. There is co-operation too, with the Ministry of Labour in relation to finding work for those who are employable and useful information in the defectives' interest is passed on as occasion arises to such other departments as Police and Probation.

### **(d) Voluntary Work**

During the year the Greenock Voluntary Association for Mental Health continued their visitation to former pupils of Glenburn School and continued also to run the Argyle Club for mentally handicapped girls over school age on three afternoons each week. This club attracts a regular attendance of about 24 girls who take part in simple occupational pursuits and engage in social pastimes such as singing, dancing and playing games.

The Centre for young mentally handicapped children held at the Corporation's Hillend Clinic and conducted under the auspices of the local branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children catered for about 12 of these children on Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year. They were looked after by voluntary lady attendants working on a rota system of duty and the great value of this

creche is in relieving the mothers of the care of the children for two days each week, the mothers concerned appreciating the facilities provided very much indeed.

The local Council of Social Service supplied the transport to and from this creche and also to and from the "Monday" and "Argyle" Clubs mentioned above.

### **(e) Training and Occupation**

Mentally handicapped children unable to profit from education in the special school but able to respond to occupational training suited to their special needs are provided for at Auchmead Centre.

Responsibility for domiciliary services for those above school age is laid on the local health authority and premises rented from the Y.W.C.A. at 2 Kelly Street, are the locus for this service to male defectives in the district who attend from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and are provided with a three course, mid-day meal at a cost to each trainee of 1/6d per day. These meals, which are subsidised by the Corporation, are obtained from a local works canteen and are transported to the Centre by members of the local branch of W.R.V.S. The pupils attending the centre—about 26 of them attend regularly each day—are supervised and trained in various handcrafts by Mr Fitzgerald, the supervisor, and his assistant, Mr Cameron.

The annual camp at Arran for the trainees was again held in June. Subsidised by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health and organised in conjunction with Mr Fitzgerald, this camp provides a beneficial change of scenery to which the trainees look forward eagerly each year.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

### SESSION 1966-67

The routine medical inspection of all school entrants, and of children born in 1957, 1953 and 1950 was carried out. The seven year olds (born in 1959) were given vision and hearing tests only. Children in the Nursery Class at Craigieknowes School were examined twice, and 424 children were examined before setting out to Residential Camp Schools.

The school nurses carried out their regular duties, preparing children for medical examination, inspecting them for cleanliness, possible ailments and infections, and paying home visits where necessary.

Headmasters continued to bring forward for examination children causing concern and especially those with a bad record of absenteeism.

The continued co-operation of head teachers and their staffs in the local schools is greatly appreciated.

### SCHOOLS IN THE BURGH OF GREENOCK — SESSION 1966-67

#### Average Number of Children on the Rolls

Ordinary Schools    ...    ...    ...    ...    ... 14,378

Routine (Systematic) Examinations (Doctor and Nurse)	Exam.	
	1st	2nd

Number of children examined:—

Nursery Class (Craigieknowes)	... ..	18	16
-------------------------------	--------	----	----

Entrants (5 years old plus)	... ..	1,375	
-----------------------------	--------	-------	--

Second Age Group (9 years plus)	... ..	1,219	
---------------------------------	--------	-------	--

Third Age Group (13 years plus)	... ..	1,188	
---------------------------------	--------	-------	--

Secondary Schools Age Group (16 years plus)	269		
---	-----	--	--

Totals	4,051	18	16
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7 Year Old Group (Vision and Hearing only)	1,372		
--	-------	--	--

Grand Total	5,423		
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**Defects discovered at Routine Examinations:—**

Number of children with defects of vision and/or teeth ... ..	175	—	—
Number of children with minor defects (other than above where complete recovery anticipated within a few weeks) ... ..	950	6	3
Number of children with more serious defects	281	—	—
	<u>1406</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

**Note:** The parents of children suffering from a defect other than dental caries were informed or advised. Advice and treatment in the case of dental caries are the care of the School Dental Department.

**Non-Routine Examinations (Nurse)**

Treatment required and parent informed ...	4,380
No action required ... ..	4,917
Total ...	<u>9,297</u>

**Principal Defects found at Non-Routine Examinations:—**

Uncleanliness of Head ... ..	1,667		
Uncleanliness of Body ... ..	315		
Unsatisfactory condition of clothing ... ..	324		
Unsatisfactory condition of footgear ... ..	60		
			<u>2,366</u>
Defects of vision ... ..		...	359
Other defects ... ..		...	1,655
			<u>4,380</u>
Total ... ..		...	
Re-examinations (Nurse) ... ..	2,322		

**Examinations for Special Purposes**

(a) For Employment Licences (Doctor) ... ..	45
(b) For Residential Camp Schools (Dr. & Nurse) ... ..	424
(c) Re-examinations Camp Schools (Nurse) ... ..	912
(d) Home Visits (Nurse) ... ..	260

**Doctor's Inspection Clinic:—**

Number of Special Cases examined ... ..	800
Examined for Nevusa and Dunera Cruises by Dr. ... ..	227

**Minor Ailments Clinic:—**

Number of Attendances .. ..	7,989 = 1,531 children
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**Nature of Cases:—**

(I) Cuts, Bruises, Injuries, etc ... ..	166 = 80 children
(II) Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat ... ..	271 = 113 children
(III) Diseases of Eye ... ..	263 = 79 children
(IV) Diseases of Skin ... ..	7,289 = 1,259 children

## GREENOCK BURGH SCHOOLS—SESSION 1966-67—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll	Cuts, Bruises, etc.		Ear, Nose and Throat		Eye		Skin		Totals	
		Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.
The Academy	1188	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ardgowan	520	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	9	25
Craigieknoves	456	8	18	9	21	6	17	544	17	134	600
Finnart	617	1	1	8	27	3	9	172	172	40	209
High	835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlanders' Academy	466	—	—	4	6	—	—	26	26	8	32
Hillend	214	1	3	3	3	1	5	9	19	14	30
King's Glen	434	6	12	3	4	8	29	513	513	115	558
The Lady Alice	562	—	—	3	3	2	4	11	17	16	24
Ladyburn	508	2	5	9	14	7	31	74	430	92	480
Larkfield	526	—	—	3	8	4	15	55	337	62	360
Mearns Street	530	6	14	5	28	6	33	80	685	97	760
The Mount	608	5	14	6	8	2	10	58	518	71	550
Ravensraig	213	—	—	1	1	1	2	35	167	37	170
Springfield	537	7	9	11	21	4	8	90	575	112	613
St. Andrew's	589	5	8	2	24	5	14	96	467	108	513
St. Columba's	1022	1	1	1	5	—	—	6	43	8	49
St. Gabriel's	310	8	14	2	8	1	2	58	267	69	291
St. Joseph's	724	—	—	4	5	3	6	44	170	51	181
St. Kenneth's	600	1	1	4	5	2	4	41	252	48	262
St. Laurence	394	2	6	4	5	5	12	46	267	57	290
St. Mary's Patrick Street	927	17	41	6	32	2	11	82	607	107	691
St. Mary's Annexe (Loretto)	—	4	6	7	17	1	1	39	231	51	255
St. Mary's East Shaw St.	646	1	1	—	—	4	7	18	107	23	115
St. Mary's, Captain St.	—	1	2	3	3	2	6	21	167	27	178
St. Mungo's	632	4	10	5	9	8	24	127	594	144	637
St. Saviour's	320	—	—	3	3	2	13	23	96	28	112
Others	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2
Totals	14378	80	166	113	271	79	263	1259	7289	1531	7989



## PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The staff of the Port Health Authority dealt with 208 ships, of which 120 arrived direct from the oceans, 14 via other ports in Britain, 42 from continental ports, 15 were of new construction and 17 estuarial vessels.

31 of the ocean going vessels were liners including the school cruise ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Excluding the cruise ships 7,083 passengers were landed of whom 5,576 were British, 604 Commonwealth and 903 aliens.

12 cases of illness were encountered, 3 of an infectious nature but not quarantinable. Only three of the twelve cases had to be removed to Greenock Hospitals.

16 ships arrived with invalid deratting or deratting exemption certificates of which 2 were allowed to proceed to home port to be dealt with. 45 deratting exemption certificates were granted including 15 newly built ships.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order 1966, 5 rodent control certificates were issued. This reduction in numbers has been mostly occasioned by the transfer to Ardrossan of the vessels which regularly carried steel from Greenock to Northern Ireland.

Other shipping work included the inspection of estuarial vessels exempt from carrying rodent control certificates. These are mostly tugs and summer passenger carrying British Railways ships which are laid up in Greenock harbours for the winter.

Apart from all ports in Africa which are considered endemic for Smallpox, 1 ship called at the infected port of Bombay before arriving at Greenock. Smallpox and cholera are still present in that area and in the far east generally. 4 crews, 3 men from Hong-Kong and 1 from India who arrived by air to join new ships were kept under surveillance locally.

Other work by the Port Health Authorities included surveillance of one plane passenger from Africa without a vaccination certificate and one plane passenger (soldier) from the east who had flown with dysentery infected comrades.

Under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962, 2 persons from Hong-Kong, one from India and one from Italy were interviewed and dealt with as required by that legislation. The boarding Port Medical Officers also examined Commonwealth and Alien immigrants arriving at Greenock by ship when requested by the Immigration Officers under the relevant legislation.

One new dry dock for small ships has been opened by Lamonts of Greenock but the Albert Harbour is to be filled in to provide extended deep water berthage for the container ship service which should be in operation by late 1968. Thus modernisation as well as affecting the town generally is also changing the face of the port area.



## FOOD SUPPLY

Mr A. M. M. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has kindly supplied the following information:—

### Milk and Dairies

There is now only 1 dairy farm registered in terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914 within the Burgh. At 31st December, 1967, there were 21 cows at this farm and of these 16 were in milk. The average gallonage being produced was 30 per day.

The registered dairies within the Burgh now number 162, a decrease of 5 compared with 1966.

3 samples were taken from the local producer, all of which were unsatisfactory.

In addition, samples were taken from other sources totalling 270 as follows:— Pasteurising Establishments 12; Wholesale and Retail Premises 215; Schools and School Kitchens 32; and Hospitals, Clinics, Canteens etc., 11.

Further details of the samples were as follows:—

Designation of Milk	No. Taken	No. Satis.	No. Unsatisf.	Unsatisfactory by reason of			
				Phosphatase	High Bact. Count	Coliform Organisms	2 or more tests
Standard	61	37	24	—	17	2	5
Premium	9	4	5	—	—	4	1
Pasteurised	200	167	33	—	—	33	—
Total	270	208	62	—	17	39	6

### Ice Cream

Samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

No. Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
			Coliform Organisms	High Bacterial Count	Coliform Organisms and High Bact. Count
22	16	6	3	1	2

## FOOD AND UNSOUND FOOD

In all during the year there was received from members of the public 42 complaints alleging that certain articles of food were unsound and unfit for human consumption, viz:— 10 to milk, 7 to aerated water, 4 to pies, 3 to cakes, 2 to rolls, 2 to cheese, 1 each to digestive biscuits, orange juice, pineapples, bananas, grapefruit, pork luncheon meat, potato scones, bread, sausage roll, cream doughnuts, trifle, tomato puree, gammon, sandwich and semolina.

It was found in 13 instances that there was no cause for complaint and it was therefore not necessary for this Department to take any action. In 28 instances action was taken by the Department to prevent a recurrence of the complaints. In the remaining instance the complaint related to pies which were found to be mouldy and unfit for human consumption. It was necessary after investigation to report to the Procurator Fiscal for proceedings a local firm who had sold the pies in that condition to a member of the public. I may say that from the investigations it was quite clear that bad stock rotation on the part of the firm was the cause of the pies being sold in an unsound condition. The firm was prosecuted and after trial was found guilty and a fine of £25 was imposed.

The total quantity of unsound food seized in terms of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 during the year amounted to 5,739 lbs. 15½ ozs. of which 4,167 lbs. 1½ ozs. were tinned foods. In the course of these inspections 122 visits had to be made.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following are the offensive trades within the Burgh:—

1. Public Slaughterhouse, with which the following are associated in buildings within the same curtilage:—
  - (a) The Greenock Hide, Skin and Tallow Co. Ltd., carrying on the business of Hide Factors;
  - (b) The Greenock and District Fleshers' Association carrying on the business of Tripe Cleaners.
2. The Shaw Water Chemical Works of British Charcoals and Macdonald Ltd. where large quantities of bones are dealt with in the manufacture of charcoal, artificial manure and certain by-products.

Inspection revealed that these businesses are being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

## TOWN PLANNING

The following information was kindly supplied by Mr J. Watson, Burgh Architect and Town Planning Officer.

### Control of Development

During the year 144 applications for planning permission in respect of residential, commercial, industrial and other developments, were investigated and reported, together with 61 applications for consent to display advertisements.

## HOUSING

There were 996 houses under construction by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1967.

Mr R. L. Rankin, Master of Works, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

The following dwellings were erected by private enterprise during the year:—

Houses converted into flats	...	...	...	1
New houses	...	...	...	35
				<hr/> 36

The following houses were completed during the year by the Local Authority:—

C.D.A.4 Phase 3—Hawick Court 26 2-apts. & 50 3-apts.	...	76
Upper Bow Farm 2—Glencoe Court 18 2-apts. & 37 3-apts.	...	55
Upper Bow Farm 2—Cairngorm Court 18 2-apts. & 37 3-apts.	...	55
Upper Bow Farm 2—48 3-apts. & 28 2-apts.	...	76
S.L.A.S.H. Ravenscraig Court 58 3-apts.	...	58
S.L.A.S.H. Rankin Court 58 3-apts.	...	58
Peat Road 55 2-apts. 116 3-apts. & 42 4-apts.	...	213
Upper Bow Farm 3—10 3-apts. & 15 4-apts.	...	25
C.D.A.4 Phase 2A—30 2-apts. & 68 3-apts.	...	98
Upper Bow Farm 1—Pentland Court 18 2-apts. & 37 3-apts.	...	55
Upper Bow Farm 1—31 2-apts.	...	31
Neil Street—33 3-apts.	...	33
		<hr/> 833

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following sewers were laid during the year:—

775 lineal yards of 6" diameter soil sewers
175 lineal yards of 9" diameter soil sewers
612 lineal yards of 18" diameter soil sewers
50 lineal yards of 27" diameter soil sewers
400 lineal yards of 36" diameter soil sewers
40 lineal yards of 42" diameter soil sewers
710 lineal yards of 6" diameter surface water sewers
1,145 lineal yards of 9" diameter surface water sewers
167 lineal yards of 12" diameter surface water sewers
48 lineal yards of 15" diameter surface water sewers
33 lineal yards of 30" diameter surface water sewers
26 lineal yards of 42" diameter surface water sewers

In addition, new manholes have been constructed on existing sewers and minor repair works have been carried out including clearing sewer chokages, and replacing damaged sewers.

Regular cleaning and clearing out of burns and culverts was also undertaken.

## WATER SUPPLY

The following information was kindly provided by Mr John Leiper, Water Engineer:—

The supply of water for domestic use amounted to 1,831,205,000 gallons which is equivalent to 5,017,000 gallons per day or 69 gallons per head of the population per day.

The total water supplied for all purposes (excluding compensation supplies) amounted to 5,106,093,000 gallons, equivalent to 13,989,000 gallons per day.

The whole of the filtered water supply continued to be chlorinated after filtration and the bacteriological analyses of the supplies showed the water to be satisfactory.

Periodical analyses were also made, by Messrs. R. R. Tatlock & Thomson, Glasgow, of the chemical composition of the water which showed it to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

## METEOROLOGY

The rainfall during the year recorded at Prospecthill Water Works amounted to 67.12 inches or 9.1% above the average for 75 years (1890-1964).

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours occurred on 8th October when 1.35 inches fell.

There were 128 dry days during the year.

Bright sunshine amounted to 1268.7 hours compared with 1162.9 hours during 1967.

## MEAT INSPECTION

The Superintendent of the Abattoir, Mr D. Bogle, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the work carried out during the year 1967:—

Number and type of animals slaughtered:—

CLASS	Number slaughtered	Number affected with Tuberculosis	Whole Carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis	Parts of carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned for other Diseases	Parts of carcasses condemned for other Diseases
Bullocks....	2,626	—	—	—	—	3
Bulls ....	150	—	—	—	1	—
Cows ....	3,779	—	—	—	71	42
Heifers ....	1,640	—	—	—	—	5
Swine ....	2,180	—	—	—	1	2
Calves ....	472	—	—	—	9	2
Sheep ....	17,801	—	—	—	48	23
Total ....	28,648	—	—	—	130	78

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial condemnation of carcasses:—

Total condemnations—Emaciation 46; Pyrexia 22; Decomposition 22; Immature 3; Carcinoma 4; Pyaemia 3; Peritonitis 3; Dropsy 4; Injuries 10; Gangrene 1; Acute Mastitis 1; Uraemia 2; Septicaemia 1; Joint Ill 1; Melanosis 1; Oedema 4; Septic Metritis 2.

Partial condemnations—Injuries 48; Abscesses 11; Adhesions 12; Melanosis 1; Emaciation 2; Lymph Sarcoma 1; Pericarditis 1; Oedema 1; Peritonitis 1.

The approximate weight of meat and organs condemned during the year was 37 tons, 14 cwts. 0 qrs. 21 lbs.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following is a summary of work carried out under the above-mentioned Act:—

Inspection made for purpose of provisions as to health	235
Written Notices           ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	6
Prosecutions           ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	—
Defects Found       ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	—
Defects Remedied       ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	—





TABLE I—VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Deaths and Marriages:—

	Numbers Registered in District	Corrected Numbers		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Live Births .... (including illegitimate)	1,552	1,370	689	681
Illegitimate Births ....	89	80	40	40
Stillbirths ....	29	19	10	9
Marriages ... ..	588	—	—	—
Deaths ....	912	825	453	372



CAUSES OF DEATH	A G E											ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population	
	4 wks. Under -11 1- 5- 10- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 4 wks. mths.											Both Sexes	Males		Females
	85 and over														
Brought forward	—	1	—	3	2	6	12	66	110	191	165	637	343	294	0.339
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	—	5	2	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	28	15	13	0.765
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	15	18	11	55	40	15	0.041
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	1	0.125
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	9	3	6	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.111
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	8	5	3	0.055
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis (Except Diarrhoea of Newborn)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	2	0.055
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	1	3	0.055
Other Diseases of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	4	0.014
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	0.027
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	0.014
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	0.041
Infections of kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.014
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	0.027
Congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	0.014
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	0.027
Other congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.014
Birth Injuries, Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	1	0.097
Infections of the Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	0.083
Senility without mention of psychosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	3	3	0.083
Ill-Defined and Unknown Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	2	0.055
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	6	3	3	0.083
Other Road Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	0.014
Accidents in the home	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	7	17	6	11	0.236
Other Violence	—	1	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	12	11	1	0.167
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	13	12	5	—	4	10	10	19	77	138	233	825	453	372	—

**TABLE III.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000—  
REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1967**

Year	Population	Death rate	Birth rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.28
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.98	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11
1952	77,048	11.6	18.6	36	0.36	0.07
1953	77,584	11.9	20.0	34	0.35	0.09
1954	77,633	12.4	20.6	43	0.37	0.06
1955	77,499	12.5	20.5	37	0.40	0.03
1951-1955	77,257	12.2	20.0	37	0.42	0.07
1956	77,748	11.8	20.9	41	0.23	0.04
1957	77,778	11.4	21.3	33	0.27	0.00
1958	77,967	11.3	20.5	36	0.21	0.00
1959	78,350	11.9	20.9	35	0.17	0.02
1960	78,069	12.2	21.2	31	0.18	0.00
1956-1960	77,982	11.7	21.0	35	0.21	0.01
1961	74,802	12.1	22.7	27	0.11	0.04
1962	74,607	13.2	22.8	33	0.15	0.00
1963	74,655	12.4	22.3	24	0.23	0.00
1964	74,492	11.7	22.5	24	0.09	0.05
1965	73,302	12.2	21.7	24	0.03	0.04
1961-1965	74,371	12.3	22.4	26	0.12	0.03
1966	72,388	12.5	20.2	27	0.10	0.01
1967	71,876	11.5	19.1	18	0.10	0.00

TABLE IV.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1967

MONTH	Antbrax	Cerebro spinal Fever	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute/Influenzal	Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Pneumonia, not Otherwise Notifiable	Poisonomyelitis Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	Total
January	—	1	49	—	7	1	1	—	—	110	3	17	—	—	10	5	—	—	2	9	—	18	233
February	—	—	28	—	22	—	—	—	—	84	2	28	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	4	—	15	188
March	—	—	37	—	14	—	—	1	—	26	2	54	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	24	173
April	—	—	19	—	12	—	—	—	—	10	4	69	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	6	—	26	153
May	—	—	46	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	10	60	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	65	198
June	—	—	83	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	5	50	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	163
July	—	—	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	40
August	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	35
September	—	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	13	—	3	44
October	—	—	41	—	11	—	3	—	—	2	1	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	93
November	1	1	64	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	14	—	1	124
December	—	—	87	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	11	13	—	—	—	10	—	1	136
Total	1	2	494	—	81	3	9	1	—	240	34	341	—	—	60	36	—	—	5	88	—	184	1,580

TABLE V.

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year:—

Disease	Number Admitted
Anthrax ....	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ....	2
Chickenpox ....	2
Dysentery ....	18
Erysipelas ....	—
Food Poisoning ....	—
Measles ....	2
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal ....	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ....	53
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable) ....	36
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—
Whooping Cough ...	11
Mumps ...	4
Typhoid Fevera ....	1
Tuberculosis ...	1
Total ....	131



TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATE—1900-1967

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOOPIING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.
1900-1904	4.33	0.32	6.98	2.58	0.28	28.43	12.74	0.36	2.92	4.54	0.58	13.25
1905-1909	2.15	0.10	4.29	0.82	0.15	19.35	14.30	0.40	2.73	4.02	0.57	14.09
1910-1914	5.69	0.22	3.56	1.44	0.14	12.02	18.93	0.55	3.06	5.49	0.44	8.51
1915-1919	2.73	0.20	2.58	1.27	0.10	8.09	13.41	0.67	5.31	5.68	0.41	7.25
1920-1924	2.34	0.04	1.80	1.45	0.07	5.34	15.01	0.61	3.05	8.42	0.36	3.73
1925-1929	2.28	0.02	0.85	2.79	0.09	3.79	12.68	0.30	2.06	5.51	0.29	4.57
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.84	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.28	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.44	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	2.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	14.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	14.58	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.14
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
1952	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.01	0.18	5.41	0.01	0.24
1953	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.02	0.47
1954	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00
1955	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
1956	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.95	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.00
1957	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.13	0.48	8.86	0.04	0.44
1958	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.39	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
1959	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00
1960	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.00
1961	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
1962	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.01	0.68
1963	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	0.13	0.18	3.60	0.00	0.00
1964	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00
1965	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.36	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00
1966	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47	0.01	0.18	0.73	0.00	0.00
1967	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.34	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00









